AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S-Lottery of Life, with an excellent distri-

KEW YORK THEATRE-Foul Play. New Com pany, new scenery, &c. Matthee on Saturday at 2 P.M., BOWERY THEATRE-Pantomime Troupe, Dr.ms,



FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

Notice to Subscribers. Post Office, as well as the new place to which they wish

their paper sent.
Our friends in sending in their subscriptions will also nient. If not, then register the letters containing money, and thus save a good deal of trouble,

The Spicer Mystery.

Since the murder of Dr. Burdell, eleven years or more ago, no death has occurred in this city so profoundly wrapped in mystery as the recent one of Mr. John Spicer, in Eleventh street. From the testimony taken on the Coroner's inquest, which has been printed in full in THE SUN, it appears that on Sunday, the 19th of last month, the deceased was complaining throughout the day of not feeling very well. In the afternoon, at his request, as she says, his wife sent a colored servant to a drug store for a seidlitz powder; the powder was taken from a crawer fuli of other seidlitz powders, which have since been examined and found to contain none but the usual ingredients; it was handed to the colored man, and by him handed to Mrs. Spicer, as she testifies, apparently without having been opened, and by her placed within her husband's reach; a little before 4 o'clock he took the powder, and in a few minutes died in horrible convulsions, which the physician, hastily summoned at the first alarm, declared to be produced by strychnine. His opinion has since been shown to be correct by a chemical analysis of the contents of the deceased man's stomach. Probably not less than twenty grains of the substance were swallowed, and its effects fully justified its popular reputation as one of the deadliest poisons known. On this state of facts the Coroner's jury

found a verdict to the effect that the deceased was killed by taking strychnine; but while they carefully say that it was not self-administered, that it was not negligently placed in the seidlitz powder by the apothecary, nor was even in the powder at all when it left the shop, they scrupulously refrain from indicating who in their opinion was the guilty party. If their conclusions are correct, then the poison must have been introduced either by the colored man or by Mrs. Spicer; and as Mrs. Spicer, by her own statement to the attending physician, declares that when she received the envelope it was " unbroken and perfectly sealed," the burden of guilt would seem to rest upon her.

The facts corroborating this conclusion, as they appear in the evidence, deserve serious consideration. In the first place, no reason has been adduced for suspecting suicide, and the alarm shown and the effort made by the deceased to be saved from death are quite inconsistent with the idea that he took his own life. Then the selection of the guilty party being narrowed down to two persons, Mrs. Spicer and the colored servant, we find no ground whatever for accusing the latter, while, unfortunately, wives have only too often reasons for wishing to be rid of their first one to suggest poisoning when the con- conquered. vulsions came on. "I told the doctor." she says, "that I thought he (Mr. Spicer) was poisoned." She adds, too, that when she was carrying the seidlitz powder up stairs, "I sale to myself, not thinking that my destruction and his death depended upon it, 'Well, they can't make much out of that at five cents." Why should she be so ready to think of poison, and how was the powder likely to be her destruction as well as his death, if she were entirely innocent of all participation in the crime? It is to be remarked, also, that he, at least, had little or no affection for her. That very day he had spoken roughly to her, repelled her advances when she asked him. " Have I offended you?" and ordered her to go away more than once These may or may not be indications of a do mestic quarrel likely to lead to murder, but taken in connection with the apparent impos sibility of the poison having been substituted for one of the ingredients of the powder by any one else, they are very damaging in their

On the other hand, nothing has yet been brought to light to afford any direct evidence of guilt on the part of Mrs. Spicer. Even if she were tired of her husband, she would not be likely to compass his death except for the sake of gaining either money or a new husband. By her own account, she be comes a beggar by his death, and no breath is uttered against her fidelity as a wife. Besides, she must have purchased the strychnine somewhere, and the person who sold it could have been found if proper pains had been taken, and we suppose they were. Until, therefore, it can be shown that Mrs. Spicer either would profit pecuniarily by her husband's death, or that she had a lover, so that his continuance in life was an obstacle to be removed, or until the purchase of the poison is traced to her, she must be presumed to be innocent. Only, in that case, the mystery remains unsolved as to where the strychnine really came from, and at the true solution of that mystery we can give no guess whatever.

The Moral of the Mosquito Plague. The annual visitation of mosquitoes, which is always a sore vexation, has this year surpassed its usual bounds. The neighborhood of this city has suffered from it more than ever before, and even in England, where the plague was hitheto unknown, a cry of lamentation has arisen which we, more experienced in the powers of annoyance of the bloodthirsty insect, regard with the satisfaction expressed in the old proverb, "Misery loves company." In their astonishment at the sudden appearance of the pest, our transatlantic cousins talk about its having been imported in the rigging of vessels recently arrived from the West Indies; but when we read, at the same time, of the excessively hot weather

such far-fetched explanation to account for the phenomenon.

Mosquitoes bave their origin in stagnant water of a warm temperature. Wherever there is the smallest puddle exposed to the sun, or otherwise raised to the right heat, they breed like flies in carrion. A careful observer may, by watching a collection of water of this kind, w.tness the formation of the creature through all its stages of growth, from a tiny little "wiggler," then to a chrysalis, and then to the full-blown winged insect. Dry up this water, or reduce its temperature to the freezing point, and they are killed off beyond resurrection. From this simple fact we deduce the moral of the mosquito plague.

It is evident that stagnant water, of the proper temperature to breed mesquitoes, is also detrimental to health in a much more serious way. From it come fever and ague, typhus fever, malaria of various kind, and all the diseases with which settlers in illdrained countries are familiar. Now, the moscuito is an announcement of dangers of this aind, which, if heeded, would be of the greatest use to us. They are a tell-tale provided by the Creator to warn us of more deadly mischiefs; and we ought, instead of being angry with them, to set about removing the cause from which they spring. The pain we feel when we accidentally expose any part of our bodies to the fire, is intended to spur us up to extricate ourselves from conditions in which our physical organization will be de troyed. If it were not for the suffering caused us in this way, we might have a hand is subjected to more heat than it can well it is time a stop was put to its extension. bear, we rescue the member it covers from further injury, by an instinct powerful as the love of life itself. So, too, the boy who uses tobacco for the first time is told as distinctly as a sick stomach can tell him that he is poisoning himself; and in the same way, the headache which follows a first indulgence in whiskey is as plain a notice as can be given of the mischief it occasions. We can indeed, and too often do, refuse to listen to these warnings, and harden ourselves against them, but we cannot thereby escape the punishment of our evil deeds. In the long run it overtakes us, and we have to confess our folly in expecting to avoid it. Just so, mosquitoes are a mild notification of greater evils to follow if we do not adopt measures to remove them.

us to a sense of hidden perils which wise men will gratefully welcome. Whenever, therefore, any neighborhood is visited by mosquitoes, the proper course to be pursued is to trace out the spots wherein they breed, and at once drain them dry, or cover them up so as to prevent their exhalations rising into the air. In cities, sinks, cess-pools, sunken lots filled with water, and all such places, should either be carefully shut in, or else connected with sewers. As a temporary expedient, a coating of petroleum, poured upon the surface of the water, will prevent the newly-born insects from emerging from their chrysalis state, and so arrest their further development. In the country, swamps and marshes should be drained, stagnant pools filled up, and tanks and cister is tightly enclosed, or their contents kept in motion, so that all putridity may be prevented. By the adoption of such measures. thoroughly and universally, not only will the plague of mosquitoes be eradicated, but evils much more dangerous to life will be averted. When the superficial symptom has been rehusbands. Next, the testimony showed that moved, we may further know that the real Mrs. Spicer, and not the physician, was the mischief which it indicates has been met and

They are a merciful instrument of awaking

A friend who has spent some two or three months down among the Blue Noses, looking after his gold interests in Nova Scotia, tells us that the predominant feeling in that province is in favor of becoming one of the States of the American Union, in preference to being tied to the Dominion. He says that what has been represented by the Dominionists as the inconsiderate ravings of the Nova Scotia press against the Dominion, is the common talk of all classes of people, and that the revolutionary sentiments of the Nova Scotia newspapers are really entertained by the

The Legislature of the province met yesterday, and if they carry out a tithe of the programme which our friend informs us has been adopted by the leaders, Nova Scotia will be far ahead of any of the other British olonies in its resistance to the Imperial will. We are not at liberty to reveal any part of the programme decided on, nor is it necessary. The acts of the Assembly will soon speak for themselves. The spirit of '76 is evidently abroad among the Blue Noses. We wish them all success in their resistance to oppression, and we shall be happy to hear of their formally annexing the United States to the Acadian Peninsula! Mr. Seward may soon have a chance of distinguishing himself in the northeast as well as in the northwest. His diplomacy can effect wonders, and the Nova Scotians are his warm admirers.

Mr. Joseph Howe, the Nova Scotia states man, has given an impulse to the politics of the province which forbids its permanent union with Canada. He is the head and front of the party opposed to it, and is now the helmsman of the enterprise of secession from the Dominion. His party is composed of the best and ablest men of Nova Scotia, prominent among whom is Mr. Attorney-General Martin J. Wilkins, the leader of the House of Delegates, and the actual Prime Minister of the Government. Sir John Macdonald, the Prime Minister of the Dominion. is now on a visit to Halifax at the instance of the Crown, to ascertain whether he can or cannot compose the strife; but from all that

we hear, his success is doubtful. Prince Edward Island does not belong to the Dominion, and it may speedily have a cooperator in its sister province, in the negotiations for a commercial treaty with the United States, which may sooner or later result in political relations with us, with or without the consent of the mother country. Altogether, the political condition of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick bears more directly upon

our interests than it has ever done before. Later advices from Japan show material hanges in the political situation. The confederates in the South had been everywhere defeated by the partisans of Stotsbashi, and Yeddo and to which they have been subjected during Yokohama were again under their control. The the nest few weeks we do not require any | Mikado had been taken as a prisoner to Kioto

toward which place a large force under one of the late Tycoon's principal supporters was marching. Stotsbashi had been requested to become Tycoon, but declined. It seemed probable, however, that he would soon have everything his own

The official report of the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in the case of Dean against Charlton, involving the validity of assessments for putting down the Nicolson pavement, has just been published. The Court holds, that wherever the charter of a city requires work of this kind to be submitted to public competition, the Nicolson pavement, being a patented answer to the argument that any person could purchase the use of the patent by paying a

royalty" for it, the Judge says:

It is to be hoped that this case, though not a binding precedent upon our courts, will yet be adopted here as expressing the law in regard to or a foot burned off, and not know it till it the matter. Enough money has been expended was too late. As it is, the moment the skin | slready on this ridiculous wooden abortion, and

> The Union Pacific Railroad is advancing westward with steady rapidity. On Monday three miles and three-tenths of new track were laid down: on Tuesday, three miles and onetenth; and on Wednesday, three miles. At this rate the line will easily reach Salt Lake by Christmas, and railway communication between New York and San Francisco will be opened by the next Fourth of July.

> The Mormons are getting considerable accessions from Europe. The number of emigrants who will settle in Utah this summer is reckoned at four thousand. Most of them are English and Welsh, but there are some of other nations. The additions to the Mormon Church are mainly drawn from the Old World, as but few Americans are now converted to that belief. The Mormon population of Utah at the end of the present year will probably be about 80,000. Salt Lake City alone s said to have a population of 20,000. In the Territory there are 86 thriving towns and cities, nearly 100 post offices, 100 churches, 120 school houses, 8 theatres, with grist mills, saw mills, woollen mills, and most branches of mechanical industry in abundance. The agriculture of Utah is carried on by the aid of irrigation, without which it could not prosper. The water of the mountain streams is brought down and spread abroad over the land by means of artificial channels cut in every direction. These streams are entirely in the control of the Mormons, and a Gentile cannot cultivate a garden spot without their consent. But they have made the 'valley of Salt Lake a scene of great fertility and loveliness. The work which they have done there would not have been undertaken by others for a century to come. Whatever their religious heresics or political perversity, the country owes them a debt of gratitude for redeeming that barren territory to productiveness and

> According to the New Jersey newspapers, physicians in that State have pretty nearly the wer of the old Bourbon kings. Any one of them can, by giving his unsupported certificate of the insanity of a person, have him shut up in a lunatic asylum, and, if he can prevent his communicating with his friends, keep him there for life. In fact, in a recent case, a Mrs. Merritt, whom the manager of the Trenton Lunatic Asylum swears he believes to be perfectly sane, was incarcerated in this way, at the request of her relatives, for a consideracle time, and only finally liberated after a severe legal contest,

The appeal of the Governor of Louisiana to the President for military force to restore and preserve order in some parts of that State, the substance of which we publish this morning, will be perused with deep interest by every citizen. It shows the existence there of a state of lawlessness and violence, such as has for some time prevailed throughout a great portion of Texas. Murder and outrage are of constant occurrence, the Courts dare not sit, and the officers of the law are powerless. The victims of this state of things are Union men, white and black. There seems to be no discrimination of color in determining who shall be put to death. The worst passions of the rebellion appear to be raging there, and unless the national Executive should interfere there is no power which can subdue them.

It is proposed in some quarters that the Legislatures of the reconstructed States shall choose their Electors of President and Vice-President, and a bill for this purpose is now pending in the Legislature of Florida.

That the Legislatures have the legal power to do this may be admitted. The Constitution of Florida provides that Presidential Electors shall chosen na manner to be determined by the Legislature, and it is probable that the Constitutions of the other States are similar. But this does not make it advisable to exercise the power in the way proposed. The only precedent for legislative choice of Electors is found in the old isage of South Carolina. The people of that State have never voted for electors; the Legislature has always Ehosen them. But this pecu liarity has always been denounced as aristocratic, and inconsistent with the spirit of our institu tions. The newly reconstructed States ought not to begin by imitating so bad an example We trust that the Florida bill will be promptly rejected, and that the project will not be allowed

to advance so far as that in any other State. An Irish correspondent, who says he wants to vote for Gen. GRANT, wishes us to inform him whether Mr. Colfax was ever a Know-Nothing. We must say that the question does not appear to be very important. The Know-Nothings beonged to an era in our politics which passed away long since; some of them are now Democrats of high standing, and some Republicans; and they ought not to be held responsible for ideas which they no longer entertain. But as to Mr. Colfax, it happens that he was never a 'Know-Nothing" at all, but all through that contest defended the rights of our naturalized citizens both in his journal and as an active poli-

The negro representatives in the Southern Legislatures do not seem to be actuated by the natural feelings of revenge and retaliation against their old white masters and oppressors. No vote has been given by them, in any case that has come to our knowledge, in which they have given way to this temptation, while the white represen tatives are constantly yielding to it. In this respect the negro representatives have shown ennine statesmanship than their sellow-

skinned colleagues. In one case in South Carolina, the negro representatives voted down a bill giving \$600 a year to the widow of a white colague of theirs who was basely murdered by the K. K. K. They said: "We will not give where

we do not ask it for ourselves!" A favorite amusement in the more inti mate circle of Louis Napoleon's Court is contests in spelling. At a recent trial, for which words of extraordinary difficulty were selected, Napo leon III. made nine blunders, Prince Metternich six, Baron Corvisart eight, the Prince Imperial eleven, and M. Octave Feuillet, the author of the "Romance of a Poor Young Man," fourteen. But article, cannot lawfully be contracted for. In | 04 M. Fenillet had before proved himself a very successful courtier, the suspicion that he spelled so many words wrong on purpose is not unnatural. It is rather remarkable, too, that spelling was a favorite diversion with the party of journalists whom the Union Pacific Railroad Company recently entertained in a journey to the Rocky Mountains and back. In that collection of wits and scholars, some of the brightest showed themse'ves very uncertain in the spelling of the vernacular. One promising young writer, setting out to spell ten words on a wager, failed on the first four; and another gentleman of long experience, a graduate of Princeton College, and a bright light in the literary circles of Boston, went out of a similar contest with his plumes draggled and his spirit broken. Five other gentlemen, one of them a distinguished member of Yale College, were all floored together by the word innuendo, which they solemnly believed was spelled inuendo, and bravely lost money on their faith. Another, who had stood all other tests, gave way before the word ipecacuanha; and another, who till then had successfully contended against the dictionary, went to the ground at apophthegm. In short, though nobody blundered as badly as Louis Napoleon or Octave Feuillet, there was not a man in the whole crowd who was able to spell correctly every one of perhaps a hundred English words that were successively propounded; and we think the failure was greatly to the credit of the party. Men who habitually apply

AMUSEMENTS.

their minds to important facts and ideas, must

necessarily become somewhat inaccurate in the

more intricate anatomy of mere words.

" Foul Play" at the New York Theatre. The plot of this drama differs in many respects from that of the original novel, but yet follows it nearly enough to show its paternity. Some of the changes have been demanded by the exigencies of tage effect, while others have been made for the sake of condensation, rapidity of action, and a striking dénouement. Altogether the result may be con-sidered a success, though the admirer of the novel will be somewhat shocked at the ruthless handling of the novelists' conception.

The prologue represents the chain of events which leads to Robert Punfold's arrest and conviction for a

forgery, of which he is innocent, while Arthur Wardlaw, his college pupil, is the really guilty author of it. The curtain fails as the victim of his friend's crime is seized by the agents of the law. An elapse, and the first act opens with the Arthur Wardlaw's betrothed, for England, on board the ship Proserpine. Bribed by Arthur Wardlaw, who is ignorant of Miss Rolleston's sailing, the captain of the ship, Hiram Hudson, and his mate, Joe Wylie, have planned to sink the craft, with her cargo of what is supposed to gold, but really lead and copper, while the real gold, packed in cases marked as containing copper, goes by another vesiel to England. The Proser-pine being lost, the value of the gold would be colleted of the underwriters, while the gold itself would be saved for the benefit of Arthur Wardlaw. Robert Penfold, hearing of Miss Rolleston's intended departure, gets his beard shaved off, and, being thus rendered unrecognizable, also goes on board the Proserpine, under the guise of a missionary, and bearing the name of the Rev. Mr. Hazel. While in the barber's shop, parting with his face covering, he overhears part of the conversation of the captain and mate, and from it suspects the comul play. The second act passes mainly on the deck of the Porserpine. The ship is becalmed on the Wylie improves the opportunity to scuttle the ship, All hands take to the boats, except the captain, who with her. The third act shows us Robert Penfold tropies. He declares his love, and he discovers that she reciprocates it; but just as she is about to become his wife, her father appears, having been through the air, attached to a wild duck, by Penfold. At the latter's request she leaves him alone on the island, while she proceeds to England, to take the necessary steps to vindicate his good name from the infamy which Arthur Wardlaw's crime has fastened upon it. In the fourth act we have the gradual tracking home of the plan of scuttling the Proserpine to Arthur Wardlaw, the confession by Joe Wylie of the whole affair, and the discovery of the gold, which had been supposed to be sunk with the Proscrpine. The fifth and last act terminates with the revelation of Ar-thur Wardlaw's guilt from beginning to end, and his insanity and death, while Robert Penfeld succeeds to his place in the house of Wardiaw & Son, and to the hand of Helen Rolleston

This brief sketch will suffice to show the number of "situations" which the play affords; and we can only say that they have been skilfully availed of by the adapters. Particularly striking are, the scene where Robert Penfold is arrested in the presence of his father; that where Helen wavers between her father and her lover, as she is about to leave the island; the narrow escape of Joe Wylie, when his hand, thrust through the wall of the old house, is seized on the other side by the detective Dawkins and made fast to the hand of Nancy Rouse; and, above all, the locking ap of Joe Wylie with the gold the concealed cellar, and his being left there to starve to death by Arthur Wardlaw. This last bit effect, and the sudden appearance of the detective at the opportune moment, was really thrilling, and was received with immense applause.

The part of Helen Rolleston is well sustained by Miss Louise Hawthorne. This young lady has a good figure, a more than ordinarily pretty face, and caks and acts with excellent taste and propriety. Miss Mary Wells, as Nancy Rouse, displays the same at Niblo's, before the "Black Crook" reduced her to laying second fiddle to the ballet dancers. It is to be hoped that hereafter she will continue to have a rthy field for the exercise of her powers. Mis Fisher, as Sarah Wilson, has a little part, which she enders neatly and successfully. Of the Mr. Burnett, also a graduate of Niblo's Garden, does the father of Hien Rolleston with proper dignity Mr. Harkins, as Robert Penfold, represents the character as well as his rather unsuitable physique will permit. He has a clear and powerful voice, and shows a thorough familiarity with the stage. Lanagan as old Wardlaw, and Mr. Rankin as Arthur Wardlaw, made the most of ungrateful parts. Mr. Maeder makes an excellent detective, and does all style, which could not be surpassed by a professional thief-taker Mr. Herris gets himself up as the drunken captain admirably, and Mr. Studley plays and mechanical effects are really remarkable, con sidering the limited space behind the curtain sinking of the Proscrpine was as well managed as it onld be anywhere, and the cascade of real water on the tropical island was beautiful. The building, too, is well ventilated, and as cool as any place in the city; so that, in every respect, we do not know where an amusement seeker can spend an evening more agree ably than at the New York Theatre witnessing "Foul Play." The first matinee of this play takes place to moreow.

OBITUARY .- Mr. D. D. Winchester, one of the proprietors of the Western Hotel, died very suduly at Guilford, Conn., on Wednesday last. was in the enjoyment of his usual good health, had fined as usual, and died a short time afterward while waiting for his carriage. The deceased was born at Worcester, Mass., seventy-two years ago, and lived in several-places in Massachusetts and Vermont before moving to New York. He has been for sixteen years connected with the management of the Western Hotel, and had a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he was highly esteemed.

FROM CONNECTICUT. The State Going for Grant.

SIR: In the roll of the opposing armies drawn up for the coming Presidential fight, I see you range Connecticut on the Democratic side.

I claim for her a nobier and higher destiny. In Connecticut more, perhaps, than any other State there is a considerable votal element unsettled and

wandering in search of truth, which, ac cording to its leaning, turns the balance either on the Republican or Democratic eide.

At the opening of the war this element carried the scale, up to that noment trembling, heavily and unbrokenly, on the national side. Many, especially of those who up to that time had gathered round the Douglas plame, flocked to the Union standard, became its stanchest upliters, and carried it bravely and steadily to the close. At the close of the war, however, what they deemed the divergence of the Republican party from the objects for which it was maintained, carried, consequently, the scale back to its favor in the elections of the past two years.

The doubtful and rather checkered record of Mr. Seymour, and the unstained and proud one of Gen. Grant, will again reverse the balance; and with some experience of political affairs, and many opportunities of forming a judgment, I venture to confidently predict that at the next election the men who hold the balance of power in Connecticut will give Grant the largest majority in that State which any Republican nomination has received within the past eight years. I know myself, especially in New London and the adjoining counties, many who were Democrats before the war, astionalist during the war, and again Democrats during the past two years, who are giving and will give to Gen. Grant a cordial and unfaltering support.

In the popular idea Gen. Grant, too, possesses

support.

In the popular idea Gen. Grant, too, possesses the not sufficiently estimated advantage of not being encumbered with the countenance of Gen. Butler.

I do not myself even affect sport, but I am not without a little of the avri sacra fames which belongs to the noblest of natures, and should any impetuous "La Crossian" desire to place a moderate pile on Seymour's carrying Connecticut, he can find accommodation from your obedient servant.

AN UNPREJUDICED OBSERVER.

NEW LONDON. AUG. 5. 1898.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 5, 1868. The University Convecation of the State of

New York. Correspondence of The Sun. ALBANY, Aug. 5, 1868. The sessions of the fifth anniversary of the University of the State of New York convened at 10% o'clock A. M. on Tuesday of this week in the Assembly Chamber. This meeting is held under the management of the "Board of Regents," and attended chiefly by presidents and professors of colleges. principals and teachers in academies, seminaries, and minor schools of this State. These sessions usually

continue three days.

Thus far the attendance of the present sessions has not been very large. The principal subjects under consideration yesterday were "Normal intruction in Colleges" with a view to preparing instructors for colleges and academies and normal schools. A paper by Prof. J. N. Pomercy, of the New York University, on the "Study of Politics in Colleges, Normal Schools, and Academies." At the outset Prof. Pomercy stated that by politics he did not mean the manufacture of party platforms, nor party craft, but the science of the State and legislation. He would have taught something of the spirit of laws that can be made; of laws that have been made, and of laws that should be made, thus embracing the science of jurisprudence and legislation. He would have the study of politics put upon the same footing with the study of languages and the exact sciences. Politics is a science, and its study is a scientific study. Prof. Pomercy, in treating of this subject, alluded to the principal topics that are now demanding so much of the attention of our Legislatures—those of finance, sufrage, public faith, &c.; but he took no party view of either of these. instructors for colleges and academies and normal

tion of our Legislatures—those of finance, suffrage, public faith, &c.; but he took no party view of either of these.

The paper was discussed by Chancellor Pruyn, who said, on the topic of finance, the labor of the country must be made to pay the debt of the country; he had no sympathy with any other plan.

Dr. Woolworth desired that the study of politics should be used for rounding out the characters of the young men in our colleges and academies.

The topics of the paper were discussed further by Prof. Upson, of Hamilton College, and Erastus C. Benedict, of New York.

An interesting paper was read by Prof. Cooley, of the State Normal School of this city, advocating that a knowledge of elementary chemistry be required for admission to college.

The evening session yesterday was occupied with a culogy on the late Prof. Charles Anthon, LL. D., of New York, read by Prof. Henry Drisler, of Colum bia College, and remarks were made by Guilan C. Verplanck, Erastus C. Benedict, and others.

At the morning session to-day I notice the following representatives from the educational institutions of your city: Prof. Socharty, Nichols, and Werner, of the College of the City of New York; Prof. Drisler, of Columbia College; Prof. Martin, of the University; Prof. Gockein, of St. John's College; and Prof. Dealy, of St. Francis Xavier; and N. A. Calkins, Assistant Superintendent of Schools; also, Regents E. C. Benedict and P. M. Wetmore.

The first paper read this morning was by Prof. J. A. Nichels, on the subject of the City of New York." The second paper was read by President John H. Raymoud, Vassar College, on "Liberal Education for Women."

second paper was read by President John H. moud, Vassar College, on "Liberal Education for Fomen."

The paper of Prof. Nichols urged ably the importance of attention to the subject of drawing in a mathematical course, to give direction and a more practical polication of this department of knowledge to the ris and the duties of life.

s and the duties of life, President Raymond gave a statement, showing the dd and amount of facilities afforded in this State the higher education of women. He deprecated attempts made to teach too many studies at the ne time, and to make the term too short for proughness even in a smaller number. He believes at girls can succeed better than boys in memorizing women as a means of supplying a superior class of tructors for the youth of cur land. He does no lieve that it should be the chief duty of women to

"wait for the coming man."

The subject of a liberal education for women was fully discussed by several gentlemen, all favoring a higher degree of culture for them; but some desired

specially endowed institutions for females, while others thought it better to make a provision for them in colleges already existing.

During the atternoon the subject of examining pupils in academies to determine, by a uniform standard, what pupils in each academy are prepared to pursue the course of studies known as the academic course was discussed. , was discussed.

course, was discussed.

This examination is instituted by the Board of Regents, and is conducted by means of ten questions in geography, ten in arithmetic, ten in grammar, and ten words for spelling, sent in scaled envelopes to the Examining Committees of the several academies in the State, at the envelopes to be opened on the same day, and the questions to be answered in writing by the pupils. Those passing this examination in a satisfactory manner are entitled to be counted in the number who are entitled to participate in the literature fund of the State.

American Citizens in British Prisons.

Sin : You will confer a favor and afford much benefit to the cause of the rights of American citizens, outraged in the persons of Warren and Costello, by publishing the accompanying letters. The costs fourth counsel in my defence at the Dublin Commission, where seven Queen's counsel were arrayed against me. Also for £6, 6s., paid for a medical examining board, which pronounced my life in danger, and for about £30 costs of bail motion before the Court of Queen's Bench. These costs the English-American Consul, Mr. West, overruled, and my dear Mr. Seward sustains his action.

I appeal to the generous public to contribute the amount of £70, required to carry on the cases of Warren and Costello, now in British convict prisons for words spoken in the United States, and whom the American Government appears to have abandoned to an unjust and cruel fate.

an unjust and cruel fate Respectfully yours, WM. J. NAGLE. DUBLIN, 10 Fleet street, 25th July, 1868.

Col. Wm. J. Nagle:
MY DEAR SIR: I duly received both your letters.

e one immediately after your arrival, the other ited 13th June. I was delighted to find you met ith so good a reception everywhere. Warren and ostello are still in penal servitude, and your Gov-nment does not seem inclined to do anything very tive on their behalf. J. Stuart Mill asked a question in the House of commons about them, with what result you will see

J. Stuart Mill asked a question in the House of Commons about then, with what result you will see by the slip I enclose. Lord Mayo's reply appears to create a fresh difficulty for the Government. It is a simple absurdity to say there is no real distinction between these cases and those of most of the prisoners convicted here of Fenianism. Both in the nature of the acts charged against them, and the evidence of their doings in America, into which the Crown had to go, in order to at all get a conviction, there is a great and a broad distinction, and one which I expected the United States Government would have made very apparent before now. I wrote Mill, explaining to him how Warren and Costello were both tried and convicted for acts done in America, and how, if the Crown had not succeeded in that branch of the case, they would not have succeeded at all, and the prisoners should have been acquitted. But unfortunately, as it was merely a question Mr. Mill put, the rules of the House did not permit of a debate on the subject. I had a letter recently from Costello from Mill onk, to know what was doing in his case. As

already wrote you, the case cannot now be argued already wrote you, the case cannot now be argued till November.

Unless the Crown remit or pay the costs of making up the record, it will cost in that and other fees £70 at least to get the case argued. There seems little use in looking to the United States Government. (See the copy-letter annexed.) It is hard enough not to get the costs of the fourth counsel; but to be refused the costs of the bail motion is simply a gross injustice. I suppose it is no use, however, complaining, and that West can manage everything just as he pleases.

of the \$50,000 voted for the relief and defence of American prisoners in British prisons?
There are none now untried; and if I thought reason prevailed at the State Department, I would send in a claim for defending Costello and the other Jacmel prisoners, three-fourths of whom, at least, would have been "made examples of," to use the words of Lord Mayo, were it not for our exertions. * *

Geo. F. Train is still in Dublin writing manifes-

toes from the Debtors' Prison. His exertions on behalf of Warren and Costello are unremitting.

Very truly yours,

JOHN T. SCALLAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, JULY 7, 1868. 5

John T. Scallan, Esq., Solicitor, dec., Dublin:
Sire: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., in which you request an early consideration of and answer to your additional claim for services in the defence of Col. Nagle and others.
This Department does not feel authorized to revise the action of Mr. Consul West in rejecting the items referred to, as he is in a position for knowing their justness and necessity more fully than can this Department.

The charge for a fourth counsel for Col. Nagle specially seems to be wholly unuccessary and un-I am sir, Your obd't serv't, W. H. SEWAR D.

fence fund" will be received at the office of THE NEW

INTERESTING FASHIONABLE INTEL-

Flirtations, Beauties, Toilets Scarcity of Young Men-Mr. Belmont Driving a Stage Coach.

"Flirtation Walk," at West Point, seems to Miss Wall, of this city, is, as usual, one of the ac-

knowledged belies at Saratoga, where she always spends the summer. Miss Daniels, of Baltimore, also receives much attention.

Miss Moller, of Twentieth street, spending the season at Irvington, (where her father has a very fine country seat, adjoining Mr. Bierstadt's), drives a pretty little English pony phaeton, handling the ribbons in fine style.

country seat, adjoining Mr. Bierstadt's), drives a pretty hittle English pony phaeton, handling the ribbons in fine style.

Among the New Yorkers at the Peabody House, Yonkers, is Mrs. Hegeman and family, of Washington square. The Misses Hegeman, it will be recollected, gave a very fashionable German at their residence last winter.

The three Misses Brush, of this city, are sojourning at the Pavilion Hotel, Staten Island, and, as usual, are the enter of attraction. They dress with much taste and style.

It is said that never before have so many pretty and attractive young ladies been congregated at one hotel as are now at the Fort William Henry, Lake George. The display of tolietts, lace, and diamonds at dinner is a fine sight.

Mr. August Belmont's stylish stage coach, propiled by four blood bays, with two "tigers" seated behind with folded arms, is rolling about Newport to the edification of everybody.

Two of the handsomest dressed ladies at Long Branch are Mrs. John Hoey and Hon. Mrs. James Brooks, of Fifth avenue. The toliettes of the first named lady are always marvels of taste and beauty. For some unaccountable reason the White Mountains attract few visitors this season, and the hotel proprietors are feeling very disconsolate in consequence.

Croquet matches between the ladies and gentlemen of

Croquet matches between the ladies and gentlemen of the different hotels at Cape May are a favorite amuse-ment. Some of the pretty Philadelphia belies are very skillul players. went. Some of the pretty Philadelphia belies are very skillul players.

A young lady, stopping at the Pequot House, New London, writes to a friend in this city: "We are having a splendid time, but we've not half enough young gentlemen." Will young gentlemen take the hint?

New Congress Hall, Saratoga, is in every way a splendid hotel. The house is well filled with a good class of people, and everything about the hotel is conducted admirably. The morning and evening concerts, given by the band of the hotel on the lawn, are among the most enjoyable features or life at Saratoga. We commend our friends to this fine establishment.

The Bennehoff Robbery-Attempts to Arrest

The Bennehoff Robbery—Attempts to Arrest the Guilty Parties.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, Aug. 5.

Detective Robert Hague, of this city, who for the past four months has been engaged in ferreting out the parties concerned in the great Benneholf robbery, and who, in connection with Officer David Mc-Kelvy, has succeeded in arresting four of the parties concerned in this gignatic "job," returned home yesterday morning from his mission to Canada, not having been as successful, however, as he expected. Officer Hague left this city on Monday, the 20th of July, for Meadeville, where he ascertained that a man named James Kapus, living in Philadelphia, who had been connected in some manner with the plot to rob Bennehoff, was willing to divulge what he knew of the matter, and aid the detectives in bringing to justice the principal parties engaged in the scheme. Officer Hugue accordingly repaired to Philadelphia, where he found Kapus, who tood the officer all he knew about the matter, and consented to be a witness in the case, and use his efforts in the arrest of the other parties. He said that Jim Saeger, the instigator of the plot, who is now in Europe, employed him to hire some person to take charge and carry out the plans arranged for the robbery, whom he knew had nerve enough to accomplish the work, and for his (Kapas's) trouble he was to get ten thousand dollars, in case of the success of the scheme. Kapus accordingly employed an Irishman named Hugh Donnelly, or Donnelly subsequently informed Kapas that one of the parties he engaged to help him in carrying out the plot was an Englishman named Charles Wright, alias Gorman, who lived in Baltimore. After the robbery was accomplished, Kapus applied for his share of the boxty—the ten thousand dollars promised him—but it was not forthcoming, and he accordingly determined to divulge the plot. Donnelly and Wright, Kapus hinformed Officer Hague, were then (July list) in Canada.

Officer Hague then returned to this city, and subsequently proceeded to Washington city to ob

the authorities, Officer Hague learned by telegraph that Donnolly had salled that morning from Quebee, on the steamer Australia, for Europe, purchasing a ticket for Liverpool, England, and engaging direct class passage and accommodation, for which he raid \$400. Officer Hague then sent a despatch by the Atlantic cable to the authorities of Liverpool, instructing them to arrest Donnelly upon the arrival of the steamer at that city, and giving such a description of him that they could not fail to identify him.

Officer Hague and his witness, Kapus, next turned their attention to Wright, whom they succeeded in ferretting out on the following Monday in Montreal, Hague took him into custody, and had him immediately taken before the court at Montreal for a hearing. Officer Hague procured a prominent lawyernamed William H. Kerr, Esq., to conduct the case for him, while the prisoner had secured as his counsel Barney Devlin, Esq., one of the best lawyers in the Dominion. The hearing commenced on Monday and continued four days. The only witness Officer Hague could produce was Kapus, who could not testify directly that Wright was engaged in the compiracy, but only as to what had been told him by Donnelly. The case was postponed from day to day in the hope of securing more direct testimony to connect the prisoner with the robbery, and on Friday afternoon last it was submitted for decision. The Court decided that there was not sufficient testimony to hold the prisoner, and he was therefore discharged.

Officer Hague and his witness Kapus being unable

to hold the prisoner, and he was therefore dis-charged.

Officer Hague and his witness Kapus being unable to do anything more in the matter, started for home, arriving here yesterday morning, as stated. Wright is now under bail in Montreal for trial on a charge of shooting and seriously wounding an officer during the Fenian invasion in Canada. If any more direct testimony against him is divulged in the robbery case, he can probably be taken into custody at any time.

time.

To-morrow morning a hearing in the case of the four parties now incarcerated in the Venango county jail will take place at Franklin. The name of Bennehoff's hired man who was arrested last week for complicity in the robbery is George Geigen. The four prisoners, Weldly, Shoppert, Miller, and Geigen, it is stated, all express their desire to turn State's evidence and make a "clean breast" of the whole affair. Weldey has about \$30,000 worth of property at Akron, Ohlo, which he purchased with his share of the robbery. Officers Hague and McKelvy will leave the city this evening for Franklin to attend the hearing to-morrow.

Attempt to Kill a Roman Catholic Priest-Lynch Law in Vermout. From the Troy Times, Aug. 5.

Saturday evening last, a man named Farrell alled at the residence of Father Ryan, in Benningsilied at the residence of Father Ryan, in Benni in, Vt., with a young babe, and requested that ould baptise it. The Father refused, for the rea-lat the offspring was illegitimate, whereupon F ill threatened to take the life of the Priest. Sun-vening, about 11 o'clock, Farrell, armed with a a nooter, went to the priest's house and rang the b-is visit had been anticipated by a friend ather Ryan, named Driscoll, who appeared esponse to the bell, and warned him to leave; e refused to go. In the mean time a servant officed Father Ryan of the presence of Far-nd he went down stairs also armed with a revol-nd a sword cane, but he did not use either, as i-will in some way was put out of the door, when on manenced firing his pistol through the window ticharged all the shots. He then made use of sto-slatter the windows, and went from front to ditcharged all the shots. He then made use of stones to shatter the windows, and went from front to rear, where he also made use of stones in the same manner. While thus engaged, Driscoll left the house and proceeded for aid, and soon returned with a dozen men. Farrell threatened to take the life of the first man who approached him, and for a time the new comers were intimidated. Finally Driscoll made a rush for him, and with a well-directed blow felled him to the earth, when he was selzed and bound with ropes, and removed to the lock-up.

Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, he was taken before Justice Lyman, who, after hearing the evidence, in default of \$5,000 ball, committed him to await the action of the grand jury. The sheriff, tearing the prisoner would be lynched, deputized a large special force to assist him; and, at the close of the exami-

force to assist him; and, at the close of the examination, took him in a buggy to return to jail. A large and excited crowd of people had assembled, and soon after the sheriff started from the office of the justice he was hit on the head with a stone and severely wounded. The prisoner was then selzed and dragged from the wagon to the ground, where he was most terribly beaten, and would surely have been killed but for the interference of Father Ryan and W. H. Nutting. They rushed in upon the inturiated mob and drove them back, but not until Farrel had been nearly kicked and pounded to death. He was then removed to jail. During the melee, Father Ryan broke his cane over the heads

SUNBEAMS.

-Chicago thinks it can give odds and beat the Wickedest Man in New York.' -Eight hundred Americans are summering at

-Undercliff, the seat of the late Gen. George

P. Morrie, is for sale.

-The Salem (Mass.) Gazettee has reached the

patriarchal age of one hundred years.

-There is a town in the Pennsylvania cil re-

gion bearing the very significant title of Shamburgh. -Velocipedes on the Parisian plan have made their appearance on Bellevue avenue, Newport.

--Dirty people bathe in Lake Cochituate, and

Boston is troubled with disagreeable imaginings concerning its water.

—President Johnson intends to leave Washing on soon, for a brief vacation. He has not deter

mined in what direction to go.

—Jeremiah McCarthy, the oldest inhabitant of

New Haven, died on Tuesday, the 4th, aged 10% -There is a rumor that Jamaica Eyre is to be the next Governor of the Dominion of Canada. The Kanucks must feel happy.

-Dr. Hermann Muhr, of 54 Second avenue, has published, in a handsome illustrated shret, Col. A. J. H. Duganne's spirited poem on Gen. Grant's famous phrase, 'Let us have peace !"

-The Mount Washington Railroad will be completed to the top of "Jacob's Lander," within three-fourths of a mile of the summit, by next Monday night Length of road now completed, two miles.

-Morton Price, President of the Humber (England) Rowing Club, who is now in this city, has formally accepted the challenge of the Ward brothers for a match with four oarsmen on the other side of the Atlantic. Time, place, and other details to be

er after agreed upon.

—A Canadian paper states that Judge Course., who became famous by his connection with the St. A'bans raiders, whom he set free, is to be rewarded an appointment as Police Commissioner of the Dom iton, under a new act.

The ex-King of Hanover tries to keep up his

relations with his former subjects by distributing among them medals commemorating his eliver wed ding, which he celebrated at the beginning of the present year with much pomp at his palace near lenna

-Prof. Edward E. Salisbury and daughter, New Haven, Prof. Thacher, of Yale College, Egbert Starr, Esq., Dr. E. L. Youmann, Orange, N. J., Chas. H. Rogers and wife, Miss Corwith, New York, are among the recent arrivals at the Bread Loaf Inn, Ripton, Vermont. -The great peach orchards on the east shore of

Lake Michigan are loaded with fine fruit, which will begin to reach the market next week, and continue year will be at least double that of any previous year. The total quantity is veriously estimated at between half a million and a million of baskets. -A lady and gentleman, on passing over the Pont de la Concerde in Paris, were politely accosted

by a respectably-dressed man, who asked them, Would they ! ke to see the road to happiness ! Before he could receive a reply, he jumped upon the arapet of the bridge and plunged into the liver. Two hours afterward his body v as discovered. -There is a story told of an Irishman who, having newly arrived in an Eastern State, was asked, during an election, on which side he would vote. "Ye have

Government here, I suppose?" questioned Pat. 'To be sure we have," was the ready response, "Well, then," said the Celt, with a malicious wink, "just you put me down as voting against that, any -In the south of France, near Toulouse, there vas a race not long since between a ve'oripedist and a horseman for a distance of 45 miles, which the latter only won by 25 minutes, after a run of 6 hours. The result, it is said, might even have been reversed, and

the inanimate have beaten the animate machine, had not the former been impeded by a strong head wind which was blowing the whole time. -At Peterboro, writes Mrs. Cady Stanton, there is a base ball club of girls. Nannie Miller, a handles the bat with a grace and strongth worthy of notice. It was a pretty sight to see the girls with their white dresses and blue rubbons flying, in full possession of the public square, last Saturday after-

noon, while the boys were quiet spectators of the -The largest man in Kentucky, Wm. G. Willis has just died at his residence in Boone county, in that State, of apoplexy. He was sick but a few hours His age was forty-eight. He was without doubt the pounds on the day of his death. His height was about

to go to him to pay their toll in place of him going to -Here is a particularly French loke: M. Hen. Rochefort is in a sad pickle, having received a com munique from the Minister of the Interior of such nordinate length that he will have to double the size of his Lanterne to print it; the communique i known to refer to the case of M. Sandou, who was shut up at the Bicêtre without being mad. The communique gives the whole history of the affair, and ends by declaring that a sufficient compensation was paid to M. Sandou's brother.

-Madame de Solms Ratazzi, wife of the Italian Minister Ratazzi, has been biographed by an admir ing Frenchman, and her translated biography is now floating through the American papers. The book she published last year contained so much scandal and personality about Florentine dames and masculines that the unfo.tunate Ratazzi received no less than fifteen challenges in a single month. Luckity, his position as Minister excused him from noticing them. What a treasure of a wife!

-A scientific expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun on the 18th inst. has been fitted out under the auspices of the Austrian Government Dr. Edmund Weiss, of the Trieste Observatory, was the first to discover that this eclipse would not only be the most remarkable of the present century, but of all recorded ones. He has started from Trieste, and will proceed to Aden, on the Red Sea, accom-panied by Captain Joseph Riha, well known by his observations made on the coast of Dalmatia of last year's annular eclipse of the sun.

-Judge Elbert Herring, of this city, is now or a visit to his friend Gerrit Smith, at Peterboro Though in the ninety second year of his age, he per formed the long journey from New York entirely alone. He jumped out of the stage, and came as nimbly up the piazza as if he had been forty years of age. A younger man might have envied the hearty welcome to the Judge, and all the kisses showered upon him by the young beauties that at once sur ounded him. He was an able lawyer, and one of the shining lights of Tammany fifty years ago.

-Mario, the tenor, still holds his own. The critic of the Queen says: " By Parti's side is a Romec of nearly threescore years, looking like a gallant cavalier of twenty-five. When he sings not, the illusion is complete; when his voice is heard, the wreck of a Mario is recognized. But to hear that artist deand chivalric deportment, then is the conclusion singer, even in the winter of his once incomparable

-At a recent meeting of the Committee of the Harvard graduates on the Alumni Hall and Harvard Memorial, it was stated that up to the present time \$142,000 of the memorial fund had been received. Five thousand dollars in addition to this has been placed in the hands of the Treasurer, and there is due from subscribers about \$46,000-\$35,000 of which is considered good-making in all \$182,000 towards a fund of \$500,000, which it will cost to complete the proposed structure in accordance with the plans adopted by the Building Committee. The corner stone of the Commemoration Hall, it is thought, can

be laid about the middle of October next. -A correspondent of the Home Journal de scribes the following Arcadian scene which came under his notice at Saratoga; "A few mornings since, we witnessed a charming mowing scene in the park, where some city belles and aristocratic youths were 'making hay.' Considering the unaccustome exercise, they handled the long rakes quite graceful ly, and formed a pretty picture; the rosy-cheeked maidens with their white dresses and coquettish little hats, and the hands me youths at their side, al working and laughing gleefully-with the long green grass beneath their feet, and gathered in little hear eside them, with the bright blue sky shove, and th morning sun shedding a golden glow over all-maup a lovely scene, which reminded one of to be